وزارة العمل

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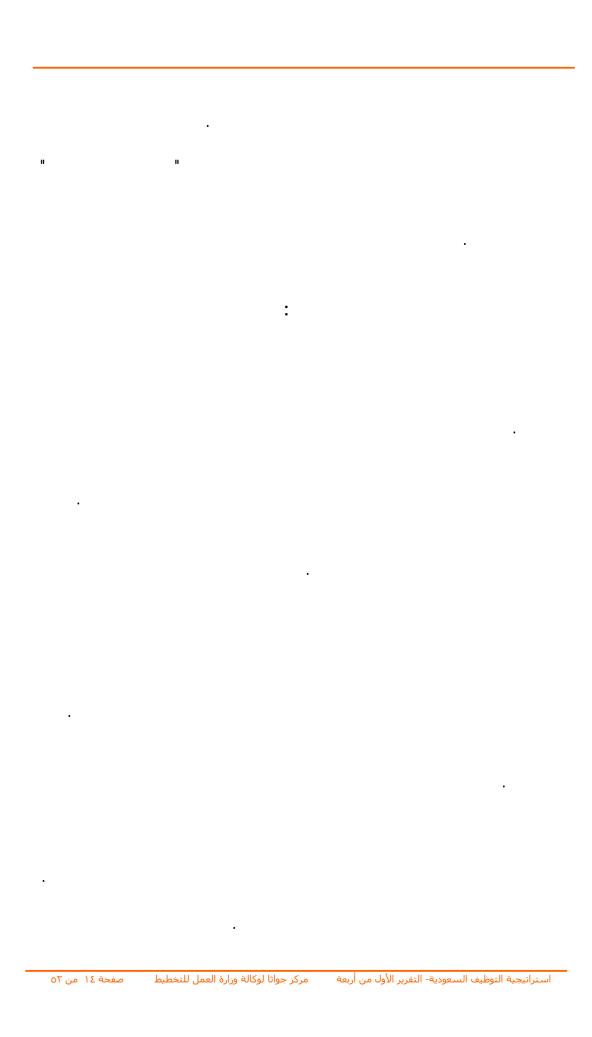
[ً] الحسيني، فلاح حسن،الادارة الاستراتيجية، دار وائل للنشر، الأردن ٢٠٠٠ * السيد، اسماعيل محمد،الادارة الاستراتيجية: مفاهيم و حالات تطبيقية، المكتب العربي الحديث،الاسكندرية، ١٩٩٣

ّدليل إعداد خطة التنمية الثامنة، وزارة الاقتصاد و التخطيط، الملحق ب * غراب، كامل السيد، الادارة الاستراتيجية:أصول علمية و حالات عملية، جامعة المللك سعود، الرياض ١٩٩٥ مركز جواثا لوكالة وزارة العمل للتخطيط استراتيجية التوظيف السعودية- التقرير الأول من أربعة صفحة ۸ من ۵۲



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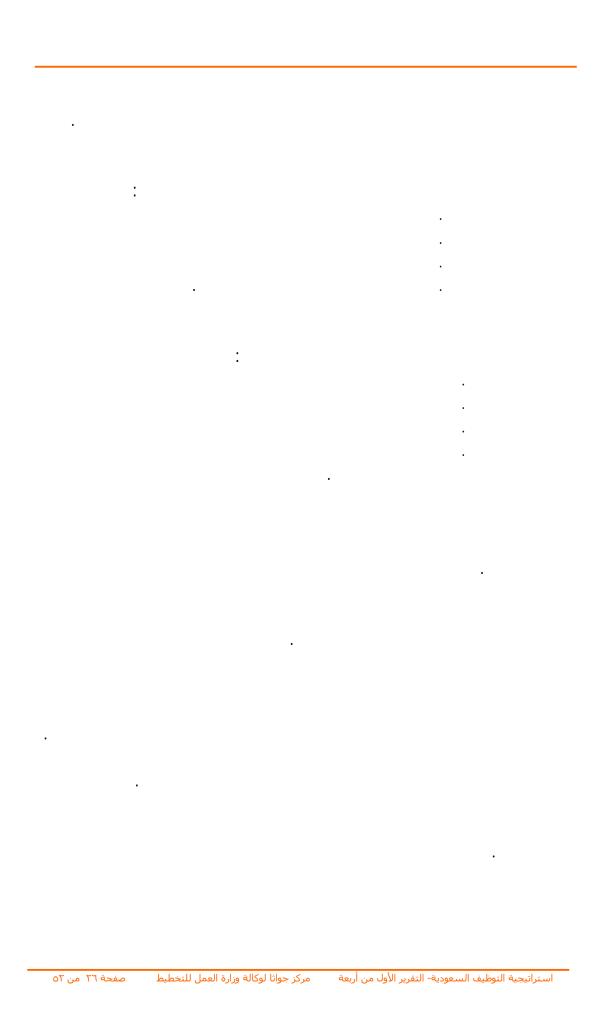
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:(active labor market policies) "
(passive labor market policies)"
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(guidelines) (action plans)

(Proxy Variables)

Aghion P., and Howitt P., Endogenous Growth Theory, MIT Press, 1994 °



(learning by doing) endogenous growth theories

David, P. with the assistance of John Gabriel Goddard Lopez: Knowledg, Capabilities and Human Capital Formation in Economic Growth; NZ Treasury Working Paper, • \/\'\'\' Aghion P., and Howitt P., Endogenous Growth Theory, MIT Press, \\\'\'\' Grabowski, R. and Shields, M., Development Economics, \\\'\'\'\'

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(Essen European Council

Employment)

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صفحة ٣٦ من ٥٢

مركز جواثا لوكالة وزارة العمل للتخطيط

استراتيجية التوظيف السعودية- التقرير الأول من أربعة

(employment package)
:() جدول ١: تطبيق استراتيجية التوظيف الاوروبية joint-employment report) (employment guidelines) committee of regions

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استراتيجية التوظيف السعودية- التقرير الأول من أربعة مركز جواثا لوكالة وزارة العمل للتخطيط

صفحة ٣٩ من ٥٢

Watt, A., Reform of the European Employment strategy after five years: a change of course or "merely of presentation?, ۲۰۰۳ نفس المصدر السابق"

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° تقرير مجلس الشوري المصري عن مشروع تحديث مصر

(apprenticeship system)

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A. KEY INDICATORS

. Unemployment rate

Total unemployed persons as a share of total active population (by gender)

. Employment rate

Total employment rate (age group -), breakdown by gender and breakdown for older workers (age group -). Persons in employment as a proportion of total population in the same age group.

. Transitions by pay level

Transitions between non- employment and employment and within employment by pay level (gross monthly earnings) from year n to year n+ .

. Growth in labour productivity

Growth in GDP per capita of employed population and per hour worked.

. Transitions by employment status

Transitions between employment, unemployment and inactivity from year n to year n+ .

. Long- term unemployment rate

Total long- term unemployed population (months or more) as a proportion of total active population (by gender)

. Preventative services

Share of young/ adult unemployed becoming unemployed in month X, still unemployed in month X+ / , and not having benefited from intensive counseling and job- search assistance. (LMP category) [target value = full compliance] (by gender)

. New start (a)

Share of young/ adult unemployed becoming unemployed in month X, still unemployed i month X+ / , and not having been offered a new start in the form of training, retraining, work experience, a job or other employability measure. (LMP categories -) [target value = full compliance] (by gender)

. New start (b)

Share of young/ adult unemployed becoming unemployed in month X, still unemployed in month X^+ / , and not having been offered a new start in the form

of training, retraining, work experience, a job or other employability measure. (LMP categories -) [target value = full compliance] (by gender)

. Activation of long- term unemployed

Number of long- term registered unemployed participants in an active measure (training, retraining, work experience or other employability measure) in relation to the sum of the long- term unemployed participants plus registered long- term unemployed (yearly averages). Broken down by types of measures and gender. (LMP categories -).

. Follow- up of participants inactive measures

- . Rate of inflow of LMP participants into employment (or months after participation in a measure)
- . Rate of return of LMP participants into unemployment (or months after participation in a measure)

. Enterprise births

Gross birth rate of new enterprises as a percentage of total stock of active enterprises

. Employment growth

Annual change in total number of employed persons, overall and by main sector (by gender)

. Survival rate of newly born enterprises

Newly born enterprises of year n that are still active in year n+

. Diversity of contractual and working arrangements

Total employees in part- time and/ or fixed- term contracts plus total self- employed as % of persons in employment. Employees in non- standard employment (part- time and/ or fixed-term) as % of total employees. (Breakdown by part- time, fixed- term, part- time and fixed-term, by reason, by gender.) Total self- employed as % of total persons in employment. (Breakdown by part- time, by gender.)

. Transitions by type of contract

Transitions between non- employment and employment and within employment by type of contract from year n+.

. Trends in accidents at work

The evolution of the incidence rate, defined as the number of accidents at work per persons in employment.

. Trends in occupational diseases

Trends in occupational diseases

. Transparency of job vacancies

Share of job vacancies advertised through Member States' public employment services that are accessible on a common platform by jobseekers throughout the EU

. Educational attainment of year olds

Percentage of year olds having achieved at least upper secondary education (ISCED level). The age group is used as proxy. (by gender)

. Participation in education and training

Participation in education and training (-), overall, and by age group, working status and educational attainment. (by gender)

- . **Investment in human resources** Total public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP
- . Participation in CVT Share of employees participating in continuous vocational training (CVT) (by gender)
- . Activity rate Share of employed and unemployed in total population of working age - . (by gender)

. Average exit age from the labor force

The average age of withdrawal from the labor market, based on a probability model considering the relative changes of activity rates from one year to another at a specific age. (by gender)

- . Employment gender gap The difference in employment rates between women and men in percentage points.
- . Unemployment gender gap The difference in unemployment rates between women and men in percentage points.
- . Gender pay gap Difference between men's and women's average gross hourly earnings as percentage of men's average gross hourly earnings (for paid employees at + hours). Breakdown by public and private sectors.

. Employment impact of parenthood

The difference in percentage points in employment rates without the presence of any children and with presence of a child aged - , by gender (age group -).

. Childcare

Children cared for (other than by the family) as a proportion of all children of the same age group. Breakdown by: before entry into non- compulsory pre- school system (- years), in the non-compulsory or equivalent pre-school system (years), and compulsory primary education (years).

. Early school leavers

Percentage of year olds having achieved lower secondary education (ISCED level) or less and not attending further education or training. (by gender)

. Unemployment rate gaps for people at a disadvantage

Difference in unemployment rates for disadvantaged groups (according to national definitions) and the overall unemployment rate, in percentage points. (by gender)

. Unemployment rate gap between non EU and EU nationals

Unemployment rate gap between non EU and EU nationals, in percentage points. (by gender)

. Working poor

Number of working poor as % of working population, calculated separately for wage and salary employees and self- employed. (by gender) Working poor (in- work poverty) is defined as the share of individuals who are classified as "at work" (either in wage and salary employment or self- employed) according to the definition of most frequent activity status (the status that individuals declare to have occupied for more than half the total number of months for which information on any status in the calendar of activities is available) whose household equivalized disposable income is below of national median equivalized income.

. Poverty trap

The marginal effective tax rate on labor income taking account the combined effect of increased taxes on labor and in- work benefits withdrawal as one increases the work effort (increased working hours or moving to a better job). Calculated as the ratio of change in personal income tax and employee contributions plus change (reductions) in benefits, divided by increases in gross earnings.

. Unemployment trap

The marginal effective tax rate on labor income taking account the combined effect of increased taxes and benefits withdrawal as one takes up a job. Calculated as the ratio of change in gross income minus (net in work income minus net out of work income) divided by change in gross income for a single person moving from unemployment to a job with a wage level of of the APW.

. Taxation on low- wage earners

Tax wedge on labor cost: ratio of income tax plus employee and employer social contributions including payroll taxes less cash benefits divided by the labor costs for a single earner earning of the APW.

. Undeclared work

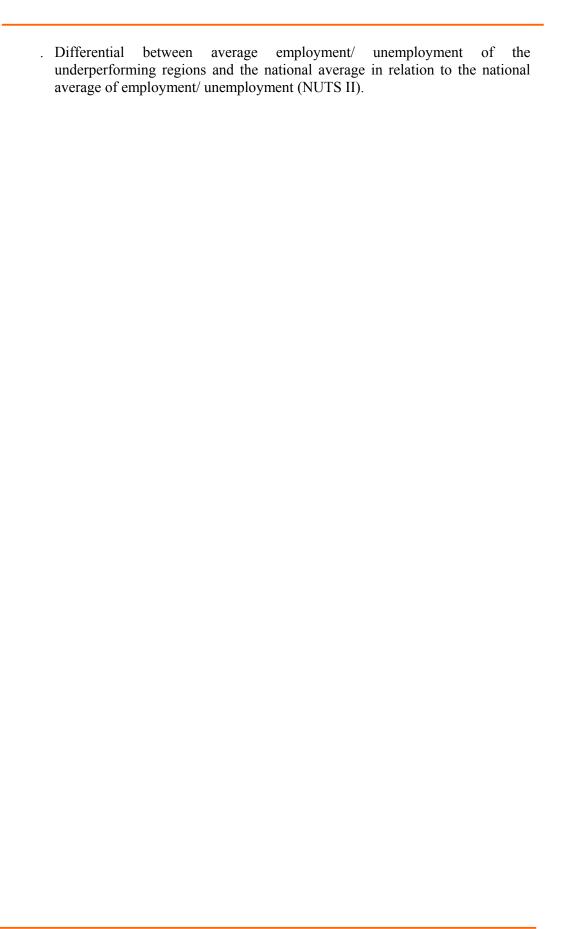
Size of undeclared work in national economy (e. g. as share of GDP or persons employed)

. Regional disparities – coefficients of variation

Standard deviation of employment (unemployment) divided by the weighted national average (age group - years). (NUTS II)

. Regional disparities – Underperforming regions

. Share of underperforming regions in terms of employment and unemployment (in relation to all regions and to the working age population/ labor force) (NUTS II).



B. Context Indicators:

. GDP growth

Annual average of GDP growth.

. Employment rate by age groups

Persons in employment in age bracket - , - and - years as a proportion of total population in the same age bracket. (by gender)

. Employment rate in full-time equivalent

Total hours worked divided by the average annual number of hours worked in full-time jobs, calculated as a proportion of total population in the - age bracket.

. Job satisfaction

Satisfaction with type of work in present job

. Real unit labor costs

Growth in total compensation per employee adjusted for labor productivity and GDP deflator

. Labor productivity

Total annual output divided by number of occupied population and hours worked (GDP in PPS per person employed/ per hour worked relative to EU-)

. Transitions into employment and training

Transitions of unemployed people into employment and training from year n to year n+ .

. Inflow into long- term unemployment

Share of young/ adult unemployed becoming unemployed in month X, still unemployed in month X+ / without any break.

. Youth unemployment ratio

Total unemployed young people (- years) as a share of total population in the same age bracket (by gender)

. LMP expenditure

Active/ passive LMP expenditure as % of GDP

. Employment in newly established enterprises

Number of persons employed in newly born enterprises (in year n) and in surviving enterprises (set ups in years n- , n- and n-) in relation to the number of persons employed in all active enterprises (in year n). Specific guideline : Job creation and entrepreneurship

. Employment rate in services

Number of employed persons working in the services sector (in main job) aged as percentage of the population of the same age group. (by gender)

. Working time

- . Average weekly number of hours usually worked per week defined as the sum of hours worked by full- time employees divided by the number of full- time employees (by gender)
- . Trends in average effective annual working time per employed person. (by gender)
- . **Overtime work** Number of employees for whom the number of hours actually worked exceeds the number of hours usually worked due to overtime as a % of all employees. (by gender)

. Vacancies per unemployed

Trend within a Member State of the ratio between the total number of the stock of vacancies compared to the total number of unemployed (v/ u ratio)

. Use of computers

Share of the workforce, using computers at home and/ or at the workplace for work purposes

. Investments by enterprises in training of adults

Investment by enterprises in continuous vocational training (CVT) in relation to labour costs.

. Labor reserve

Inactive persons wanting to work as a percentage of working age population - , breakdown by main reason for inactivity. (by gender)

. Labor supply growth

Annual change in labor supply (including employed and unemployed in working age -). (by gender)

. Employment gender gap in full-time equivalent

The difference in employment rates measured in full- time equivalent between women and men in percentage points.

. Employment gender gap by age group and educational attainment

The difference in employment rates between women and men in percentage points, by age group (- , - , -) and by education level (less than upper secondary, upper secondary and tertiary education, according to the ISCED classification).

. Gender pay gap (breakdowns and adjustment)

- . Gender pay gap by age group and educational attainment (difference between men's and women's average gross hourly earnings as percentage of men's average gross hourly earnings for paid employees at work + hours).
- . Gender pay gap, adjusted for sector, occupation and age

. Gender segregation

- . Gender segregation in occupations, calculated as the average national share of employment for women and men applied to each occupation; differences are added up to produce a total amount of gender imbalance presented as a proportion of total employment (ISCO classification).
- . Gender segregation in sectors, calculated as the average national share of employment for women and men applied to each sector; differences are added up to produce a total amount of gender imbalance presented as a proportion of total employment (NACE classification).

. Dependent elderly

Dependent elderly men and women over as a proportion of all men and women over . Breakdown by: living in specialized institutions, help at home (other than by the family), and looked after by the family.

. Labor market gaps for disadvantaged groups

Gaps on the labor market (such as employment, unemployment and inactivity gaps), for disadvantaged groups (such as disabled people, ethnic minorities, immigrants, low skilled people, lone parents, etc.) according to national definitions.

. Implicit tax rate on employed labor

Ratio of total taxes on employed labor (personal income taxes plus employees' and employers' social security contributions plus payroll taxes) divided by the total compensation of employees plus payroll taxes.